is illustrated by many very appropriate photographs. The form and structure of trees are also carefully considered. The second part is devoted to a manual of the trees of the state, and is well equipped with keys, glossary, and illustrative drawings. A noticeable feature of the illustrations of the individual species is the drawing of the buds on a large scale. It is safe to say that it will take a first rank among the numerous tree manuals now available.—GEO. D. FULLER.

Montane plants of the Rocky Mountains.—RYDBERG,[23] in continuing his studies of the flora of the Rocky Mountains, has added to the articles already noted in this journal[24] an investigation of the distribution of the montane species. He finds about 1900 species in this zone, of which one-half are to be regarded as typical inhabitants of this area. Less than 15 per cent are transcontinental, while 53 per cent are endemic. A close analysis is made of the constituents of the flora peculiar to the northern and southern portions of the region as contrasted with that common to both.—GEO. D. FULLER.

Sedge associations in Colorado.—In studying the sedges of northern Colorado, RAMALEY[25] shows that the genus *Carex* not only is of decided importance, but that species of this genus dominate many plant associations, particularly in the montane, subalpine, and alpine regions. These associations are either hydrophytic or xerophytic in character, and represent early stages in succession, for as mesophytism is approached the sedges are replaced by grasses and dicotyledons. The principal associations involved are briefly described and their sedge components noted. Of the 44 species of *Carex* listed, 20 are classed as hydrophytic, 15 as xerophytic, and 9 only as mesophytic.—GEO. D. FULLER.

New African plants.—ENGLER,[26] in continuation of his studies of the African flora, has described 45 new species of Sterculiaceae, 40 of which belong to *Hermannia*, 29 new species of Guttiferae, and 3 new species of Violaceae (belonging to *Hybanthus*).—J. M. C.

A new genus of Umbelliferae.—THELLUNG[27] has described a new genus (*Scandicium*) of Umbelliferae from the Mediterranean steppe region and Western Asia, based on *Scandix stellata* Solander. In addition to the species, numerous varieties are described.—J. M. C.

[23] RYDBERG, P. A., Phytogeographical notes on the Rocky Mountain region. VIII. Distribution of the montane plants. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **46**:295–327. 1919.

[24] BOT. GAZ. **62**:83–84. 1916; **63**:423–424. 1917; **65**:195. 1918.

[25] RAMALEY, FRANCIS, The rôle of sedges in some Colorado plant communities. Amer. Jour. Bot. **6**:120–130. *fig. 2*. 1919.

[26] ENGLER, A., Beiträge zur Flora von Afrika. XLVII. Bot. Jahrb. **55**:350–400. 1919.

[27] THELLUNG, A., *Scandicium*, ein neues Umbelliferen-Genus. Sonderabdruck aus Fedde, Repertorium **16**:15–22. 1919.